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1917/18

*OKLAHOMA CITY
UNIVERSITY*

School of Law



CATALOG
of the
School of Law
of the
Oklahoma City University

Chartered by the State of Oklahoma

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE YEAR
1917-18

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Published by
THE UNIVERSITY
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Aim of the School

THE purpose of this University, School of Law, is to give its students a thorough and practical training in the law so as to fit them for practice at the bar of any State; to impart an accurate knowledge of the principles of law and to illustrate the application of those principles to the practical affairs of life; to teach students both to know and apply the law, and to give to business men, and those who do not propose to engage in the active practice of law, a thorough knowledge of the laws relating to everyday business transactions and commercial relations.

Education, and not simply information, is the prime object which we seek to attain. The power to think clearly, to reason cogently, to perceive distinction quickly, to investigate thoroughly, to generalize carefully and to express his thoughts accurately are the basic qualifications of a safe counselor. To secure for the student these habits of thought and expression should be the aim of both the student himself and of his instructor.



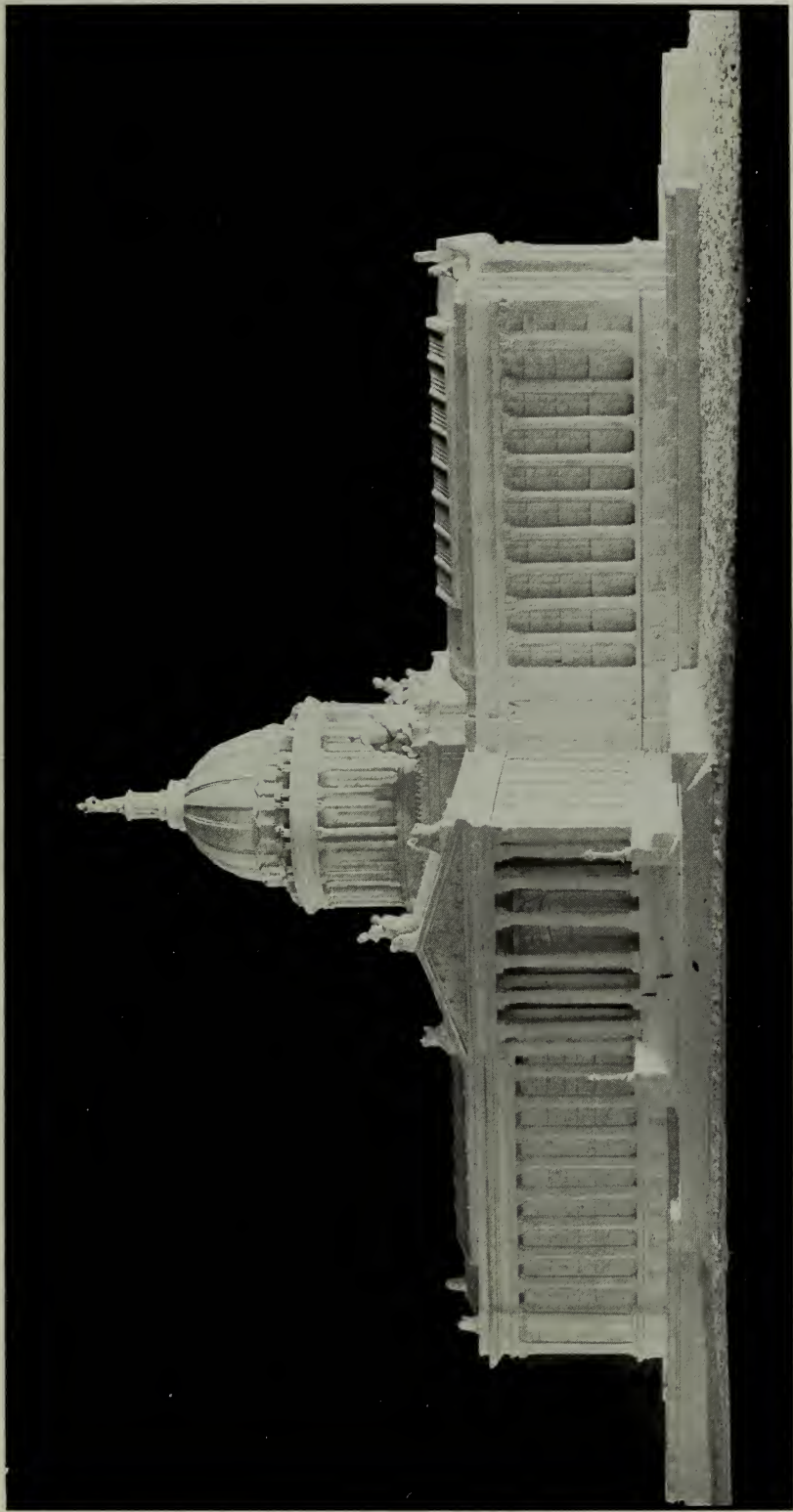
ADMINISTRATION OFFICES OF THE UNIVERSITY
COLCORD BUILDING, OKLAHOMA CITY



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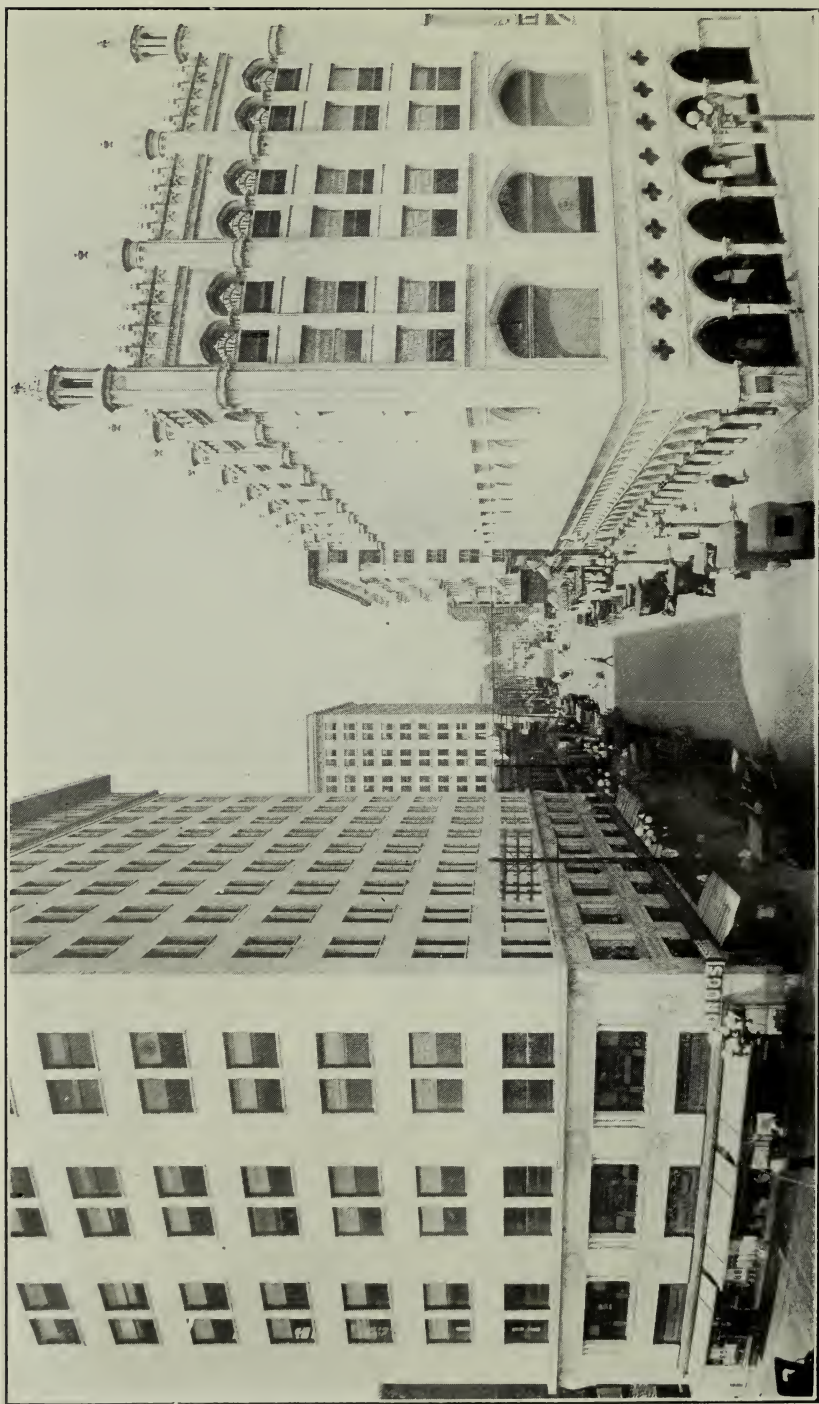
SUPREME COURT OF OKLAHOMA

Justice Summers Hardy, Justice John B. Turner, Justice Matthew J. Kane, Chief Justice J. F. Sharp, Justice Charles M. Thacker

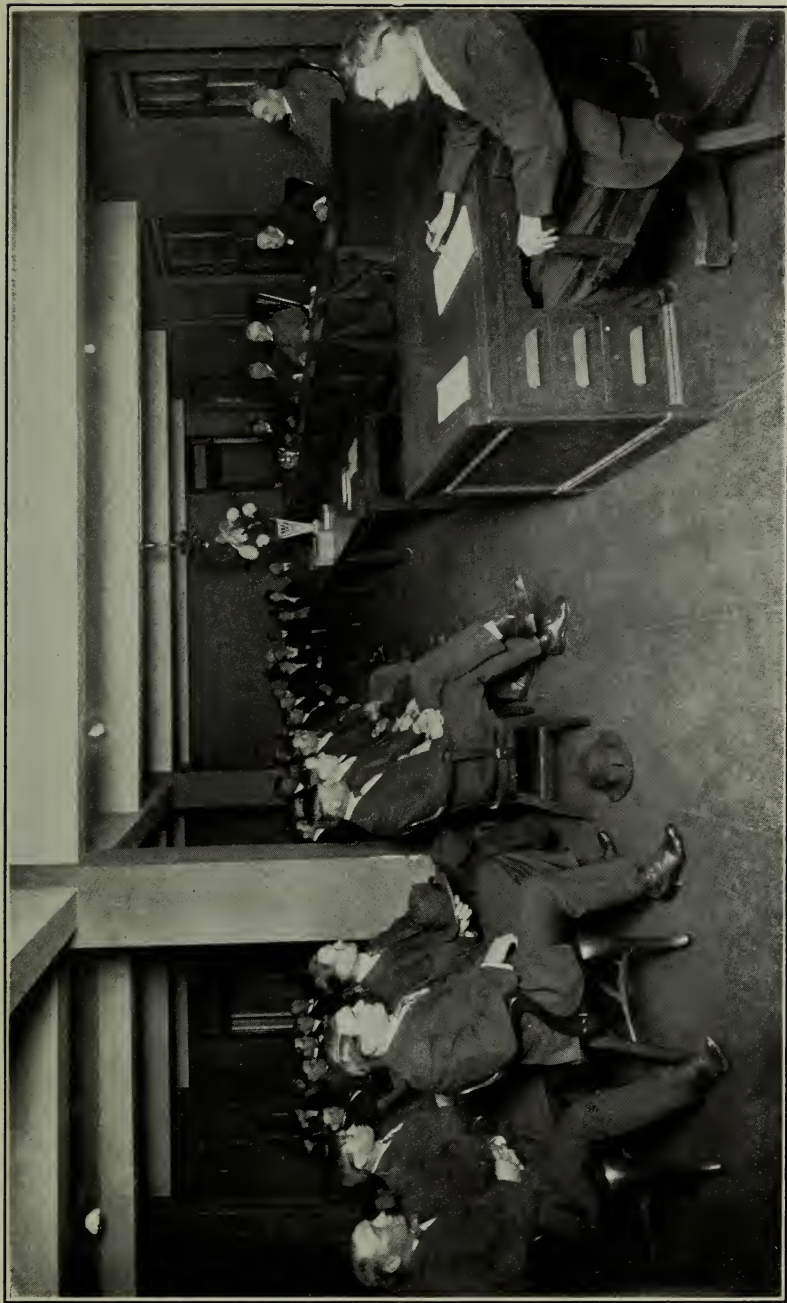


STATE CAPITOL BUILDING OF OKLAHOMA

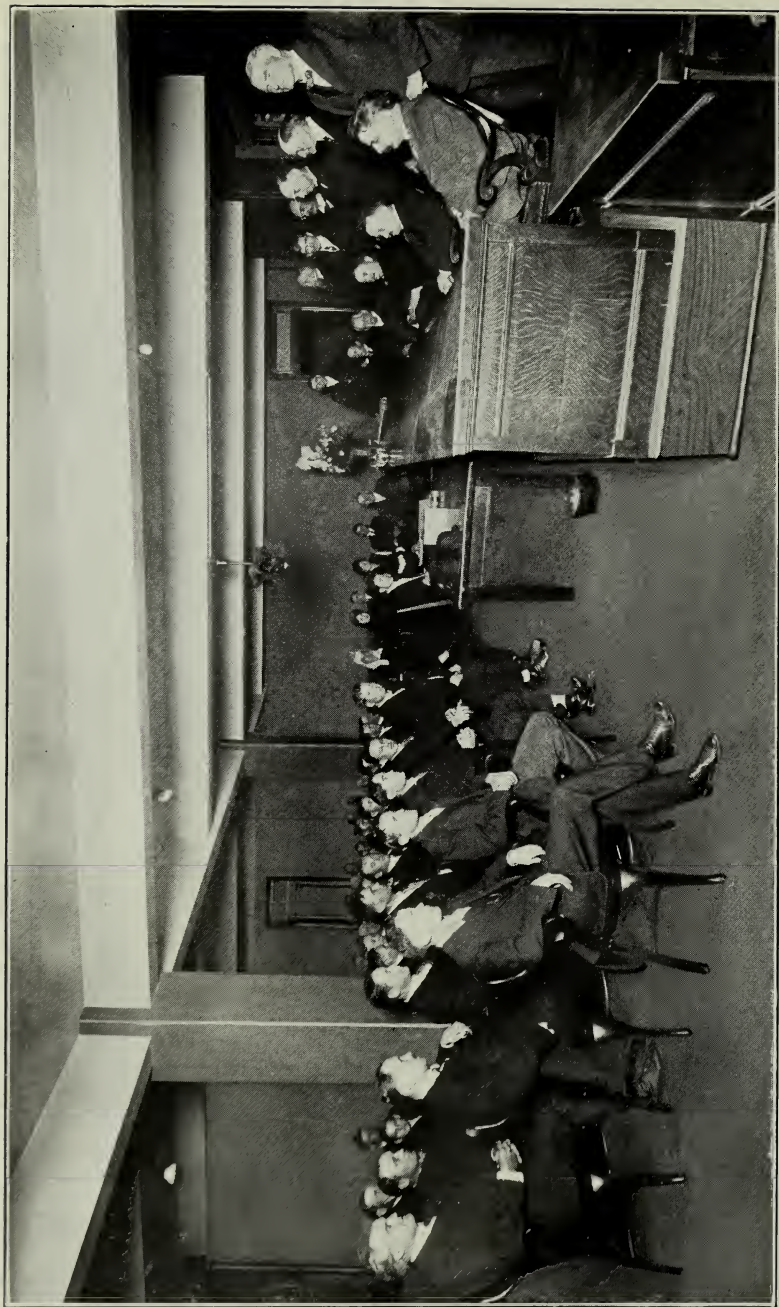
Home of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma



Robinson Street Looking North from Grand Avenue, Showing a Few of Oklahoma City's Modern Office Buildings. Oklahoma City is a great political, educational and commercial center.



The Above Picture Shows the Supreme Court of Oklahoma and a Part of the Junior Law Class of the Oklahoma City University, in the Supreme Court Room, on the Occasion of a Lecture by Hon. Matthew J. Kane, Then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.



The Above Picture Shows Members of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, the Oklahoma Bar Commission and Law Students of the Oklahoma City University, in the Supreme Court Room, on the Occasion of a Lecture to the Junior Law Class by Justice Summers Hardy, of the Supreme Court. The State Bar Examiners Are Shown Standing.

THE SCHOOL OF LAW

Faculty

WALTER RALEIGH TAYLOR, A. B., LL. M.,
President of the University

HORACE H. HAGAN, A. M., LL. B.,
Professor of Law

JOHN F. MARTIN, A. B., LL. B.,
Professor of Law

J. S. ESTES, A. B., LL. B.,
Professor of Law

W. ROBERT BURNS, LL. B.,
Professor of Law

WALT. HARTMAN, LL. B.,
Professor of Law

ROLLIN E. GISH, A. B., LL. B.,
Professor of Law

CODY FOWLER, A. B., LL. B.,
Professor of Law

HAROLD F. BEACOM, LL. M., M. P. L.,
Professor of Law

SPECIAL LECTURERS

HON. J. F. SHARP,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. JOHN B. TURNER,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. THOS. H. DOYLE,
Presiding Judge of the Criminal Court of Appeals

HON. RUTHERFORD BRETT,
Judge of the Criminal Court of Appeals

HON. PHIL. D. BREWER,
Ex-Supreme Court Commissioner

HON. FRANK MATHEWS,
Supreme Court Commissioner

HON. WILLIAM A. COLLIER,
Supreme Court Commissioner

HON. WILLARD R. BLEAKMORE,
Supreme Court Commissioner

HON. J. C. ROBBERTS,
Supreme Court Commissioner

HON. CHARLES WEST,
*Ex-Attorney-General. A series of nine lectures on the
Law of Personal Injuries*

HON. E. G. MCADAMS,
President of the Oklahoma City Bar Association

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HON. SAMUEL A. CALHOUN,
Of the Oklahoma Bar

HON. ED S. VAUGHT,
*Of the Oklahoma Bar. President of the Oklahoma City Chamber
of Commerce*

HON. ROY HOFFMAN,
Ex-District Judge

HON. E. G. SPILMAN,
State Librarian, Ex-Assistant Attorney General

HON. WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN,
Of the Oklahoma Bar. Clerk of the Supreme Court

HON. BEN F. WILLIAMS,
Of Norman, Okla. Chairman of the State Bar Commission

HON. F. M. COWGILL,
Of Dacoma, Okla. State Bar Examiner

HON. E. F. LESTER,
Of Wilburton, Okla. State Bar Examiner

HON. DUDLEY B. MADDEN,
Of Walters, Okla. State Bar Examiner

HON. JOS. G. RALLS,
Of Atoka, Okla. Member State Board of Education

HON. H. M. GRAY,
Of the Oklahoma Bar. Author of Gray's Digest

HON. J. P. DAY,
Of the Oklahoma Bar. One of the Compilers of the Oklahoma Code

HON. WOODSON E. NORVELL,
Of Tulsa, Okla. President of the Tulsa County Bar Association

HON. R. J. SHIVE,
*Of Butler, Okla. Member of the Oklahoma Bar. Author of Shive's
Criminal Digest and Shive's Hand Digest*

HON. J. ALBERT TILLOTSON,
Of Nowata, Okla. Member of the Oklahoma Bar

HON. J. P. ROSSITER,
Of Okemah, Okla. Member of the Oklahoma Bar

HON. JOHN DEVEREUX,
Of Tulsa, Okla. Ex-Supreme Court Commissioner

*HON. CHARLES A. COOK,
*Of Muskogee, Okla. Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of North
Carolina.*

*HON. BENJAMIN F. BURWELL,
Ex-Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court

*Deceased.

Opportunities in the Practice of Law

IN no field of human endeavor is the reward for successful effort greater than in the practice of law, if measured by dollars alone. Fees of Fifty Thousand Dollars are not infrequent, and Three Hundred Thousand Dollars has been paid for the service of one lawyer in a single case. Of course, these large fees are for those who have reached the top of the ladder. However, when you are choosing a vocation or profession, why not select one in which the opportunities are unlimited? The higher the aim the higher the point to be reached. One who sets limits to his field of activities certainly limits the possibilities of his achievements. Then why not select the broadest field possible? And none can present as many possibilities as the law.

The practice of law takes one into more fields of effort and knowledge than does any other vocation. The lawyer of necessity becomes more or less familiar with the different lines of business and soon acquires a greater knowledge of all the varied affairs of men, financially, socially, professionally, educationally and otherwise, than can be gained in any other occupation.

As the lawyer's work takes him into every line of industry, enterprise and business, he has more opportunities offered him for investments than come to those in other walks of life. It is for this reason that many lawyers retire from active practice and engage in commercial enterprises where, in some instances, the financial returns exceed the annual salary of the President of the United States.

The practicing lawyer meets and comes in contact with people of all classes, circumstances and conditions. He learns of their most intricate affairs, as well as all of their hopes and aspirations, their sorrows, misfortunes and sufferings. Consequently, he has an opportunity to become better informed in regard to human nature and human affairs than any other person not similarly situated. It is for these reasons that the practice of law is said to be the greatest school of human nature and general education.

Thus, we see, the practicing lawyer, by his education, his training, his every-day activities, is brought constantly face to face with all the various affairs and problems of life. He sees and knows the desires and necessities of various persons and classes. He is familiar with their ambitions, needs and demands. He is constantly being sought for advice, and because of his intimate knowledge of human affairs he is frequently selected by his neighbors, clients and friends for some official position. Each of us has often heard it said that the lawyers get all of the offices. We see there is a real, practical reason for it. Legally trained men are best fitted for positions of public trust and responsibility.

From these circumstances, which naturally arise in the career of a lawyer, it is evident that he is only following the ordinary course of events when he is selected as a public officer. This is not only true of our day, but has been the condition from the earliest dawn of civilization. Select the history of any civilized people of any time and you will find that the largest number of its most distinguished leaders were legally trained.

The history of our own country verifies this conclusion in a most eminent degree. Out of twenty-seven presidents of the United States, twenty-one have had a legal training. Two-thirds of our representatives in Congress at the present time are lawyers and this has generally been the case. The majority of the governors of the States were educated as lawyers. The majority of all our public officers have been legally trained.

Integrity of the Legal Profession

THE lawyer's relations to his fellow men are so strongly dependent upon the confidence placed in him that the basic element of success in his profession is absolute and unqualified integrity. This quality is essential in attaining success, and it must be the pure, genuine, unalloyed article; a pretended or make-believe kind will lead to utter failure no matter how many other requisites for success he may possess.

He may acquire a temporary position in the practice of his profession, but a permanent place among the leaders cannot be his without integrity. The lack of it will sooner or later relegate him to the lower levels of the profession, and then he is lost. This word integrity includes so much that a lawyer must possess in order to succeed—honesty, truthfulness, observance of the highest honor, etc.—that the mere statement of the proposition is a complete argument for its absolute necessity.

In the legal profession, as in every other walk of life, there are some who do not maintain the high standard of the profession; yet it is admitted by all fair-minded men that the profession, on the whole, possesses the attributes of integrity and high morals in as eminent a degree and among as great a proportion of its members as are found in other vocations of life. None are better judges of this than the lawyers themselves. Their intimate relations with men in all walks of life and with each other give them a most excellent opportunity of observing this quality, and frequently in its highest phase.

It is believed that the voice of the profession would answer in the affirmative the proposition that the promises and undertakings of their brethren of the bar had been so faithfully kept by a large majority of their number that those who failed counted for little. These are so little thought of that they are soon cast out of the profession, and left so far in the rear as to be unworthy of the name of lawyer.

A client lost through the want of the highest honor means more than the loss of his further business. It means the certainty that the lawyer's reputation is impaired in the community at large and the loss of the respect of members of the bar. It is true, as in every other walk of life, that some of the members of the bar do not possess the highest sense of honor, and the one unworthy lawyer will smear the reputation of the whole profession more quickly than in any other vocation, because of the conspicuous position the profession occupies, and the fact that a lawyer's honesty and integrity is one of his chief

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assets. It is an undisputed fact that the successful lawyer necessarily achieves the enduring fame of possessing the highest integrity for the self-evident reason that without this he would not be successful. Its loss means the loss of his prestige. Every great leader of the bar well deserves Shakespeare's encomium:

"First his integrity
Stands without blemish."

The late Chief Justice Sharswood, so well fitted by nature and education to treat of the integrity of the bar, said: "There is perhaps no profession, after that of the sacred ministry, in which such a high toned morality is more imperatively necessary than that of the lawyer. There is certainly, without any exception, no profession in which so many temptations beset the youth to swerve from the line of strict integrity, in which so many delicate and difficult questions of duty are continually arising. There are pitfalls at every step, and the mere youth, at the outset of his career, needs often the prudence and self-denial as well as the moral courage, which belong to riper years. High moral principles are his only safe guide, the only torch to light his way amidst darkness and obstructions. It is like the spear of the guardian angel of Paradise."

"No falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper
But return of force to its own likeness."

The true lawyer is pure in life, courteous to his associates, faithful to his clients, just to all, temperate and master of his actions, seeking in all things the approval of his own conscience. These, together with industry, energy, competency, perseverance and patience, are the supreme requisites of a successful practitioner.

Legal Training Best Preparation for Business Career

BUSINESS men, in order to succeed today, need to have able, broad, strong, clear minds, and as shown herein (under the topic, "The Highest Degree of Mental Discipline Supplied by the study of the Law") no course of instruction supplies these features in so eminent a degree as does the study of the law. One who has put his mind through the process of reasoning out the cause and effect of each rule laid down by our system of jurisprudence governing the affairs of each and all of our people, and the application of those rules as well, cannot help but see the results in a business transaction clearer and more quickly than one who has not had such training.

Again, if he has followed such a course of study as given in this University, he cannot be otherwise than orderly, systematic, analytical and logical in his mental work, which, in his business life,

must result in more business and better business than if he lacked those mental qualifications.

Many times in a business life a man finds an opportunity to make a certain deal that is advantageous to him, but does not take advantage of it for fear that it is illegal; or, doubting its validity, he waits to determine the question, and the opportunity is entirely lost. This does not happen to the man who knows the law. He is prepared to take advantage of every opportunity as it presents itself, and knowing the law, he knows what to do and how to do it.

One who has taken this course in the law has mastered every rule that secures his rights in every field he may enter, and he has learned how to apply these rules. He is familiar with the law of Contracts, Torts, Agency, Domestic Relations, Crimes, Sales, Personal Property, Bailments, Patents, Copyrights, Trade-Marks, Partnerships, Corporations, Wills, Real Property, Mortgages, Negotiable Paper, Banking, Trusts and Monopolies, Damages, Bankruptcy, Landlord and Tenant, Mining, Irrigation, Guaranty and Suretyship, Insurance and many other subjects. It is only reasonable to conclude that a man who has mastered the rules relating to these subjects is better fitted for a business career than a man who has not had such a legal training.

Actual conditions in the business world demonstrate this fact. Suppose two men were to apply to one of our large industrial institutions for a position in its executive department, one being legally trained, the other not. Other conditions being equal, which one would be preferred?

It has been estimated that a large majority of the men who are drawing salaries of \$10,000 and over per annum in the United States at the present time have had a legal education.

Look into the management of the various business enterprises of the country and you will find that the majority of those enterprises making a marked success are directed by men who have been legally trained, and a goodly number of these served their apprenticeships in the active practice of law. In fact, statistics show that more than seventy per cent of those who take a law course in our universities and colleges never engage in the practice, but study law solely as the basis of a business career.

A recent authority, writing on the subject of who are the five hundred greatest men of all times, showed the very significant fact that fully eighty per cent of his list were men who had had some legal training, a surprisingly large number of them having been lawyers.

Most of our presidents, most of the rulers of the great nations of Europe and Asia, most of our great scientists, inventors, statesmen, editors, journalists, college presidents and others, were men who have been either practicing attorneys or who took up the study of law as an important requisite to a complete education.

Abraham Lincoln was considered one of the greatest reasoners of all time. It was Lincoln's wonderful powers of analysis, constructive argument, sound reasoning and simple logic which made him one of the greatest men of history.

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And Lincoln's mind was essentially the "legal mind." Disraeli, Franklin, Napoleon, Edison, Jefferson, Washington, Gladstone—men of this type were constant and consistent readers and students of the law. Most of them were not lawyers, but they recognized the importance of mental discipline which developed the latent powers of analysis.

EVERY BUSINESS WELCOMES THE LEGAL MIND

Every business firm can find room for a man who, among other things, knows the law because every business firm is asking decisions every day involving serious points of law.

The modern "live wire" with foresight enough to add to his other equipment a knowledge of law which can be acquired so easily and pleasantly, is ready for the places higher up.

The demand for young business men who know how to think was never greater, and the supply is yet far behind. On every hand comes the statement that business men are more interested in young men who can "think logically" than in men whose only recommendation is experience with other concerns.

"Give us young fellows who can analyze, who can put two and two together, who use their heads, and we will take care of the experience," says the modern business general.

The complexity of modern business and modern life has now made it essential that every man who is out of the wage-earning class, and even the latter, should know the fundamentals of law.

The purchase of a home, the leasing of property, the payment of taxes, making of wills, drawing of all forms of legal papers, and a hundred other things, must be met from year to year by every man whose income exceeds \$5,000 a year or who desires to have it exceed that amount.

MAKING INVESTMENTS

Shrewd investment of surplus funds depends very largely on a knowledge of law. What constitutes an investment embodying the fundamental factors of Safety, Income, Stability and Convertibility? Which investments may become illegal? What are the local conditions affecting an investment? Is the title to this property clear? Does this contract protect me? How does the law affect me as a property holder?

These questions are constantly confronting the average man of any means. The answer of any one may prove the pivotal point between success and failure.

THE LAW TOUCHES EVERYBODY

No man is above the law. No man can consistently say that the law does not affect him. No man can be true to himself and his interests by depending upon chance in his business transactions.

The average man cannot afford legal advice every time he finds it necessary to act on a point of law. Thus he neglects the making of a will, the proper wording of leases, and other important things which sooner or later "come home to roost."

President William Howard Taft said: "Every man who expects to achieve substantial success in the business or professional world should be legally trained."

Highest Degree of Mental Discipline Supplied by the Study of Law

THE tendency of the commercial world, more and more each year, is toward big organization rather than individual endeavor.

"The time is approaching rapidly," says one of America's foremost economists, "when we will all be employes of the corporations, for 'big business' is with us to stay."

And as this condition continues to develop, it is becoming more and more apparent that men with legal minds or men of legal training are being called to fill the big positions.

General managers, auditors, secretaries, sales managers, foremen, superintendents, chief engineers, architects, general surgeons, office managers—men of the \$10,000 or more class—are, with few exceptions, men who know the law.

THE ONE COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATION

There is an old fallacy that a study of the law should be properly confined to men who would be lawyers, but this mistaken view is now held only by men who do not appreciate the wonderful disciplinary training and the valuable cultivation of analysis and judgment, logic and argument, embodied in a legal education.

The study of law is a thorough education in all the higher qualities of life. Morals, philosophy, economics, justice, science, art—all are forces which gravitate to the man who masters the fundamental principles of law.

It is not merely the ability to buy or sell merchandise which makes merchants successful; not merely the knowledge of trade conditions, markets, capital, labor and sources of supply which creates prosperous manufacturing concerns; *it is man's ability to reason correctly which makes him great.*

REASONING POWER—THE REAL SUCCESS SECRET

No matter what field of endeavor you may be in or what work you aspire to do, nothing will help fit you more thoroughly or more speedily than a grounding in the fundamental principles of the law.

To study law means now to study *men*, and *Pope* says: "The greatest study of man is Man."

Every branch of the sciences of Logic, Argument, Salesmanship, Reasoning, Psychology, Philosophy and Economics is epitomized in law—making it possible for you to absorb easily and enjoyably in a short time the great fund of education to which some of the world's greatest men have devoted their entire lives.

A mastery of the fundamentals of law will do more for you as a business man, and more thoroughly equip you for business success, than any other single course of mental discipline you could pursue.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF A LARGE INSURANCE
COMPANY WRITES AS FOLLOWS.

"It is by no means an exaggeration to say that I attribute my present position to my knowledge of the law. The insurance business is virtually the product of great lawyers of the type of Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court, and no mind is better fitted for the peculiar nature of our work than that which has been legally trained. My acquisition of the foundation of a course in law has cultivated my reasoning powers, my sense of proportion, my judgment, and I feel that the poise and balance which I have lately acquired have their beginning in my law study."

Yesterday, the lawyer was a gentleman of leisure—ranked among the "higher" professions.

Today, he is a *business man*.

Yesterday, the business man looked upon law as he did upon Greek—stranger to both.

Today, he cannot make a successful business move without legal guidance.

"A thorough and complete training in the law unlocks more doors to opportunity than any other preparation or training a person can secure."

Advantages of Studying Law in Oklahoma City

AS THE location for a law school Oklahoma City has no superior in the country. Nowhere has the student better opportunities to watch the progress of all sorts of litigation in courts of all grades. All of the courts of the State of Oklahoma, from the Supreme Court down to that of lowest jurisdiction, and also the United States District Courts, are in almost continuous session here during the school year. The value to the student of the knowledge of court procedure to be thus secured can hardly be placed too high. He not only learns routine court work, but he learns, also, the manner of cross-examination of witnesses; he sees the practical application of the rules governing the admission of evidence and the methods of its introduction; not only this, but the student is thus afforded opportunities to observe and study the trial methods and styles of argument of prominent lawyers from all parts of the country as they are brought here by litigation in which they are interested.

The classes may attend the open sessions of the Supreme Court, where they are greatly interested and instructed by the oral argument of some of the ablest lawyers of the country.

Oklahoma City presents the advantages of city life without the drawbacks of a city of the largest size. The cost of living here is low, although it is the seat of great professional and commercial activity. The litigation arising in the different courts is of the most varied character, and involves the most diverse business interests, and the student may thus acquaint himself with business methods as well as court procedure.

Library Facilities

IN addition to the school library accessible to the students, there is also at their command in Oklahoma City the best legal reference library in the State. This is the State library, located in the State Supreme Court rooms.

Upon the shelves of this library are found over forty thousand volumes comprising the reports of decisions rendered by courts in practically every English-speaking community. In this collection are contained the reports of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court as well as reports of decisions rendered by the Supreme Court in each of the individual States of the Union.

We find also in this collection the reports of the United States Circuit Courts of Appeal, the American and English Encyclopedia of Law, the American and English Annotated Cases, the American Digest or Century Edition of Law Reports, the Decennial Edition, the Key number series, Law Dictionaries of various authorship, the Statutory Laws of each of the United States and of the Territories of the United States, the session laws enacted within those same jurisdictions, together with the digest of practically all of such session enactments.

We find also here collected the statutes of the United States Federal Government, the Reports of Decisions rendered by the courts of last resort within the jurisdiction of Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, England, Ireland, Australia, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Canada. There are, also, division reports (these being reports from certain grouped states), upon the shelves of this library, which form a cross index to the state reports already mentioned, and which contain the Pacific, the Northwestern, the Southeastern and Southwestern group reports.

In addition to the above compilations of decisions and statutes, there is found in the State library a magnificent collection of about two thousand volumes of standard text-books, which comprise the works of the highest American and English authorities, treating of every individual subject of interest to the legal student or to the practitioner.

Faculty

THE members of the Faculty of this School have been chosen from the bench and the bar of Oklahoma—a bench and bar justly famed for its ability and learning—and are all constantly engaged in the practical administration of the law. They are men eminently fitted for the work they have undertaken, and the various subjects have been assigned with a view to the peculiar qualifications of the individual instructors. The Faculty is an exceptionally strong one, and it is certain that the subjects taught will receive the most careful treatment.

Method of Instruction

THE course of instruction combines the three approved methods of teaching law, the text-book, lecture and case systems, in such a manner as to give the student the best possible results. The instructor assigns lessons from the text-book which the students are required to prepare. Explanatory lectures are given, and in addition, frequent quizzes by either the instructor or a competent quiz master. Illustrative cases are assigned and used to supplement the study of the more important subjects. This general method trains the student in habits of study and concentration of thought, gives him the legal principles and a broad understanding of the relation of these principles to each other, making a consistent whole and fixes them in his memory by concrete illustrations.

The course of study given in the School of Law of this University fully meets all the requirements of the statutes and rules of the Supreme Court and Board of Examiners. It is intended not only to fit men for the bar examination, but more especially for practice at the bar, undertaking to be as thoroughly practical as possible, consistent with such a theoretical knowledge of the law as is desirable and necessary for every lawyer.

The course is designed to be sufficiently broad and thorough to prepare students for practice in any State of the Union. The course is based upon the theory that there is no one "best method" of instruction in law, and, therefore, aims to combine the advantages of all approved systems and methods. *It includes text-book work, lectures, study of leading and illustrative cases, exercises in drafting contracts, pleadings and other legal documents, the preparation of briefs and the conduct of cases in the practice court.*

The students are required carefully to read and study the text-books and leading cases included in the course, and thorough examinations are given upon lesson previously assigned, coupled with such exposition and illustration of the various topics thus presented for consideration as at the time may seem necessary to their being properly and adequately understood.

Exercises are given in the preparation of pleadings and in the discussion by the students, under the superintendence of the Faculty, of matters of pleadings and practice and other questions of law arising upon cases specially assigned, with the view of illustrating the rules of law by applying them to the various forms of judicial proceedings. To this is added a Practice Court, presided over by one of the instructors as judge. The students are expected to prepare pleadings and briefs, and make all oral arguments upon the statements of facts submitted to them beforehand. The instruction, therefore, includes a course covering the general principles of jurisprudence, together with the exemplification of the practice, pleadings and proceedings in the various forms of actions at law and suits in equity, both in courts of original and appellate jurisdiction.

Complete University Law Course

This course extends over a period of two years of resident school work and includes a thorough and systematic study of all legal subjects prescribed by the statutes and Supreme Court rules for admission to the bar.

FIRST OR JUNIOR YEAR

Elementary Law—Text-book, Smith on Elementary Law, Lectures and Illustrative Cases.

Criminal Law and Procedure—Text-book, Clark on Criminal Law (Third Edition), Lectures and Illustrative Cases.

Persons and Domestic Relations—Text-book, Tiffany on Domestic Relations, Lectures and Illustrative Cases.

Contracts—Text-book, Clark on Contracts (Third Edition), Lectures and Illustrative Cases.

Torts—Text-book, Hale on Torts, Lectures and Illustrative Cases.

Agency—Text-book, Tiffany on Agency, Lectures and Illustrative Cases.

Equity and Chancery Jurisprudence—Text-book, Eaton on Equity, Lectures and Illustrative Cases.

Common Law Pleading—Text-book, Shipman on Common Law Pleading (Second Edition), Lectures and Illustrative Cases.

Evidence—Text-book, McKelvey on Evidence (Second Edition), Lectures and Illustrative Cases.

Equity Pleading and Practice—Text-book, Shipman on Equity Pleading and Practice, Lectures and Illustrative Cases.

SECOND OR SENIOR YEAR

Bills and Notes—Text-book, Norton on Bills and Notes (Fourth Edition), Lectures and Illustrative Cases.

Real Property—Text-book, Burdick on Real Property, Lectures and Illustrative Cases.

Wills and Administration—Text-book, Gardner on Wills (Second Edition), Lectures and Illustrative Cases.

Sales of Personal Property—Text-book, Tiffany on Sales of Personal Property (Second Edition), Lectures and Illustrative Cases.

Personal Property—Lectures and Illustrative Cases.

Bailments and Carries—Text-book, Dobie on Bailments and Carriers, Lectures and Illustrative Cases.

Suretyship and Guaranty—Text-book, Childs on Suretyship and Guaranty, Lectures and Illustrative Cases.

Constitutional Law—Text-book, Black on Constitutional Law (Third Edition), Lectures and Illustrative Cases.

Corporations—Text-book, Clark on Corporations (Third Edition), Lectures and Illustrative Cases.

Partnerships and Unincorporated Association—Text-book, Gilmore on Partnerships, Lectures and Illustrative Cases.

Legal Ethics—Text-book, Sharswood on Legal Ethics, Lectures and Illustrative Cases.

Brief Making—Law books and how to use them.

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QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION

The criterion for admission to the School of Law will be the ability to pursue the work with profit. Only applicants who have a good prospect of carrying on the work successfully will be registered. The diploma of any reputable college, academy or high school will be received as evidence of sufficient preliminary education. Other students who hold no diploma, but who have received such training in the schools, or by private study, or other means, as to qualify themselves to begin the study of law may be admitted. No fixed rule as to the age of applicants for admission is enforced, but the Faculty reserves the right to reject any student not old enough or otherwise not qualified to begin the study of law with advantage.

ADVANCED STANDING

Candidates for advanced standing, that is, those desiring to complete the course in less time than the regular period of two school years, must, at the time admission is sought, submit certificates of previous study at an approved law school, or under the direction of a reputable practitioner. Such certificates must show that the candidate has either passed successfully the required examination upon or has acquired a thorough knowledge of the subjects in the course which have already been covered by the class he desires to enter, up to the time of his registration; otherwise, an examination upon these subjects will be required.

EXAMINATIONS

There are no entrance examinations, but, in addition to the recitations in the class room, the student is required to pass a written examination upon each book on its completion; and from his grading on such examinations, together with his standing at class recitations, and his earnestness and fidelity in prosecuting his studies, the Faculty will determine his fitness for graduation. Absence from recitations or disorderly conduct will lower the grades.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

Two years' study is required for graduation, one year of which must have been spent in this school. Students will be given credit for time of study in another approved law school or in the office of a reputable attorney to the extent of one year.

Members of the junior class, in order to pass into the senior class, must attain at least a rating of 75 per cent upon each and every subject taught in the junior class. Members of the senior class, in order to receive the degree LL. B., must attain not less than 75 per cent in all the examinations of both years.

DEGREES

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon candidates who complete the two years' course in a manner satisfactory to the Faculty. The degree of Master of Laws will be conferred upon candidates who satisfactorily complete a special course arranged

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by the Faculty, and who have received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from this school or from some other school of law of recognized standing requiring an equivalent course of study for the LL. B. degree. All candidates for a degree must be twenty-one years of age at the time the degree is conferred, and must be of good moral character.

SPECIAL LECTURES

The school takes pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been made with eminent members of the profession, whose names are given in the list of special lectures, to deliver lectures on the subjects of the required course and also on other special subjects of particular interest to the students. They will meet the classes at such times as may be designated.

SPECIAL COURSE IN BUSINESS LAW

This course is designed for business men who do not desire to take the entire course, and who desire a thorough knowledge of the laws relating to every-day business transactions as an asset in their daily occupation or business. For further information about this course address the Secretary of the University.

REVIEW COURSE

A special review course will be given twice a year preparatory to each of the two State bar examinations which are held the first Tuesday in December and the third Tuesday in June each year. This course includes a general review and quiz on all subjects for examination required by the Supreme Court and Board of Examiners. The classes will begin and continue for eight weeks immediately preceding each examination. Members of the school entering these classes will be required to pay a fee of twenty-five dollars. The classes will also be open to all candidates for the bar examination whether members of this school or not.

SPECIAL LECTURE COURSES

In addition to the regular two years' course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws, special lecture courses may be arranged by the Faculty to meet the needs of special students, and especially practicing attorneys, who may desire to specialize in some of the subjects not given in the regular course and not required by the rules for admission to the bar.

SUBJECTS

Legal History and Legal Reform; Philosophy of the Law; Probate Practice, Real Estate and Railroad Law; Trade Combinations, Monopolies and Corporate Trusts; Trade Marks, Trade Names, Copyrights and Patents; Construction and Interpretation of Laws; Extraordinary Legal Remedies; Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure; Bankruptcy; Law of Taxation; Conflict of Laws; Damages; Negligence; Landlord and Tenant; Lien Laws; Labor Laws; Personal Injury Laws; Mining Laws; Law of Shipping; Insurance Laws; Public Service Corporations; Mortgages; Banks and Banking; Indian Land Laws; International Law and American Diplomacy; Medical

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Jurisprudence; Interstate Commerce Laws; Parliamentary Law; Business Methods in Law Offices.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT

Many law students are dependent upon their own efforts in securing the funds necessary to pay expenses. To such students Oklahoma City offers many opportunities to obtain employment by which they may add to their resources. The law school authorities are always willing, as far as possible, to aid students in securing remunerative employment.

TUITION AND EXPENSES

The resident tuition fee is \$100 a year, payable in advance or by special arrangement in installments. The matriculation fee is \$5, payable upon registration. A diploma fee of \$10 is charged each student taking a degree. No fees will be refunded. If an entire term is lost, students having paid tuition may attend at a subsequent term without charge. A charge of \$3 will be made for each special examination.

The cost of text-books may frequently be reduced by purchasing second-hand books. Free use of many of the books required may be had by students employed in law offices. All of the books used in the school can be employed to advantage in practice, so that no loss is entailed by their purchase.

Board and lodging can be obtained for \$4 per week and upwards. When two students room together, the cost to each may ordinarily be reduced below this price.

Terms and prices for Extension or Correspondence Courses will be found on the regular price list issued by the University.

For further information, address the University.

Extension, Home Study, Law Course

IF YOU are a young man, just at the beginning of a career in the industrial or professional world, and have not the time or money necessary to enable you to leave home to attend a resident school where you could secure the mental training demanded to reach success in those fields at the present time, we offer you a means whereby you may secure that mental discipline at home, in a manner so thorough and practical that your success is all but assured at the outset.

If you are a business man, ambitious to become more efficient, capable and masterful, and cannot leave your home and occupation to attend a resident school, we bring you a means to reach that end, universally conceded to be one of the best the domain of intellectual training possesses.

If you wish to follow a professional life, but have not the time or money to fit yourself for that career by the old methods, we offer you a way clearly within your reach that is, beyond question, the best ever devised.

This University is organized and its educational force has been selected with a definite singleness of purpose. This purpose is the creation of a teaching force, highly trained and thoroughly efficient in the art of EDUCATION. To make this possible it has been necessary to surmount many obstacles and expend much time and capital.

Thousands of successful men, prominent in the legal profession, testify to the thoroughness of our course and to the feasibility of acquiring legal training by the correspondence method.

Mental Training Now a Greater Factor Than Ever Before in the Race for Success

THE history of the human race does not reveal the time when it was not deemed necessary to train a man for any test of physical strength, skill, or endurance. For this reason, athletes, soldiers, sailors, artisans, laborers, have, from time immemorial, been fitted for their work by proper training. The advantages secured by such training, development and preparation of the physical man were found to be not less marked than those obtained by giving his intellectual faculties proper discipline. Accordingly, correspondence schools, colleges, universities, and technical institutions of almost every character have been established for the purpose of supplying him this mental discipline.

The strenuous efforts of man thus equipped to achieve success in the busy pursuits of life, have, during the last century, brought about changes in every avenue of human endeavor, that are little short of marvelous. The personal recollection of those who have passed the meridian of life in this, our own country, will amply verify these statements.

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Our natural resources have been more thoroughly exploited and the methods employed have become more scientific and systematic. The crude efforts of earlier days in each field have been supplanted by those developed by research, investigation and study. The correspondence schools, universities, scientific schools, and technical institutions have aided in this work until those who worked and planned a generation or more ago would scarcely recognize the occupations in which they expended their energies.

The farmer who cleared his land by destroying the timber thereon and cultivated the virgin soil without any consideration whether its elements would be exhausted or not, has given place to the educated agriculturist, who preserves the timber and the productive elements in the soil, and also produces the best results obtainable from its cultivation.

Formerly men toiled in the mines seeking to wrest the hidden treasures of mineral wealth from "Mother Earth" with their bare hands and a few crude implements. Today our mines are worked by men of science and engineers, aided by the most wonderful array of mining machinery the world has ever seen. By these modern scientific methods millions of dollars of wealth are produced out of that which formerly was totally wasted.

The small factories and shops throughout the country that supplied the shoes, wagons, tools and implements our forefathers used have been replaced by the gigantic plants and works in the great manufacturing cities. The small stores of a generation ago have been succeeded by enormous department stores, where under one roof more goods are sold in a single day than a whole town formerly disposed of in a year. The ox cart, as a means of transportation, has been replaced by the locomotive, the automobile, and the electric car. The slow-going sailing craft has been abandoned for the palatial steamer that courses the broad Atlantic in a shorter period of time than was required a generation ago to cover a distance of only a few hundred miles. In the means of communication we see still more remarkable changes. Instead of the post-horse, we have the fast mail train, the telegraph, the wireless system, and the telephone.

The one central idea in all these wondrous changes has been to produce greater results from the same effort, or to secure the same or better product from less effort, to the end that the cost of production might be decreased. The effort to accomplish these results still goes on; each line is specializing in its every department. There is not a field in which scientific and systematic methods have not worked a revolution.

In this progressive age of rapid scientific growth and development, involving a multiplicity of complex details in every walk of life, what opportunity is there for the success of the individual who has not, by proper training, developed his mental power to its highest efficiency?

That development of the intellectual faculties, that mental discipline, that training of the mind which in the earlier days was merely an accomplishment, is today an absolute necessity if you would play your part in the problem of life.

How May That Mental Training Be Acquired?

THE manner or means whereby that mental training necessary for a successful career may be acquired becomes a most important question to each individual.

The old school of experience is ever open to the earnest, thoughtful and observant, but the price paid for the education thus obtained has led some of our thinkers to dub it, not inaptly, "The University of Hard Knocks"; for by the time one has completed his education and training by that method his days of usefulness are nearly ended.

For this reason universities, colleges, scientific schools, technical institutions, and other schools have been established to supply the necessary education and training to the student at the proper time in his life. Accordingly, much thought and effort has been devoted to arranging a curriculum in each of these institutions that would best accomplish the desired results.

But to attend a resident school for three years (the period usually prescribed) requires an expenditure of a great deal of time and money, which is very frequently beyond the ability of many. Therefore, this method is limited to those who can afford the time and expense, and because of this limitation our universities are sometimes said to constitute the "Aristocracies of Education." Aristocracies in any field exist only where there is a limitation of opportunities. Equal opportunities are the essence of democracy. Limited opportunities are unAmerican, and, accordingly, much effort has been devoted to sweeping aside these limitations in fields of learning by establishing university extension courses in almost every branch of learning. It is said that if the university is the "Aristocracy of Education," the extension or correspondence school is the "Democracy of Learning."

Mental discipline by correspondence instruction not only affords an opportunity to the individual who does not possess the leisure time and money necessary to attend a resident university, but also furnishes a means of education for the middle-aged person who, by reason of age, occupation, or circumstances, is unable to attend a resident school.

Why We Teach Law by Correspondence

THE UNIVERSITY recognizes the fact that there are many deserving persons who, because of circumstances which they cannot change, are unable to attend a resident law school. In view of this indisputable fact and the fact that this University is for the people, we cannot avoid the natural and logical conclusion that the University should extend its benefits, as far as possible, and should give to those who cannot come to the University the same opportunities and the same benefits enjoyed by those who attend the resident school. To accomplish this end, the Extension Law Department was created. Students who enroll in this Department use the same Standard Law Text-Books, study under the same

instructors, receive the same practice work, lesson assignments, tests, examinations, credits, and the same degrees as those who attend the resident school. It is, in fact, a resident university coming to you.

Many years ago there was some doubt as to the practicability of correspondence instruction but, during the last twenty-five years, this method of instruction has been thoroughly tested and tried in almost every branch of Literature, Art and Science, and, by reason of its universal success, has become one of the most important factors in our modern educational system. The study of law is conceded to be the easiest of all studies by correspondence, for, in their final analysis, the principles of law are plain common sense.

There are thousands of men in the United States, and in other countries, who have gained their legal education almost entirely by the extension or correspondence method of instruction. These men are successfully competing with graduates of the best resident law schools. Hundreds of the most successful lawyers of today never attended a law school, but secured their legal education and training by correspondence home study.

The extension or correspondence method of instruction has been highly approved by many of our foremost educators and thinkers. Among them we mention the following:

William R. Harper, late President of the University of Chicago; Elmer Ellsworth Brown, United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, President of Armour Institute of Technology; Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, of New York City; Charles R. Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Mr. Lorimer, Editor of Saturday Evening Post; Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, formerly Chancellor of the University of Nebraska; Prof. S. W. Shepardson, of the University of Chicago; Dr. Edward James, President of the University of Iowa, also the War Department, United States Government, and many others.

The Man Without Money or Leisure Time Can Secure a University Training

THE MAN who cannot attend a resident school because he has to work every day to provide for himself and others dependent on him, may nevertheless secure an education in every way equal to a university training.

He has ample time to take a course in the law in this University by correspondence, because the work is so arranged that he can devote just so much time to the task as his circumstances will allow.

No matter how tired his daily labors have left him in body or mind, he will find the lessons in our course so arranged that their perusal is not only restful, but diverting. Much care and labor has been employed to make the text-books used so easy of comprehension that only the slightest effort is required to understand them. As

the study of law constantly leads the student into new fields of thought intimately associated with matters of personal interest, it cannot be otherwise than entertaining. When you are exhausted from laborious efforts, nothing will relieve such condition more quickly than to turn your mind to some other and different subject that is interesting and follow it for a time.

In pursuing a course of law study you are taken into every field of human effort and knowledge, and a reasonable rule is sought for the conduct and regulation of human affairs in all the multitudinous conditions that may arise. This must continue day after day until every field has been explored, and reason has worked out the rule best adapted to secure right and justice for all mankind. It is impossible for you to go through the process thoroughly without having your mind completely disciplined and trained. In fact, the training is more extensive than an ordinary college or university course could give, if the work is done conscientiously and conducted in the proper manner.

The expense involved in taking our correspondence law course is so little, and the payments so small, that it is within the reach of any one who desires to fit himself to meet properly the opportunities that life's journey may offer.

When the course is completed the student is fully prepared to take up any line of work or occupation he may desire, for he has learned all the rules governing each.

Our Method of Instruction by Correspondence

THE system we employ in conducting our course of training in law by correspondence is undoubtedly the best that has ever been devised, not only for giving the students a clear, complete and comprehensive understanding of the science of law, but for reaching that result with the least expenditure in time and money that has yet been presented. It undoubtedly gives the maximum result for the minimum outlay.

It is a combination of what have been termed the text-book system, the case system and the lecture system of instruction. We have retained the best of each and welded it into a method or system which attracts and holds the attention of the student without any extra exertion on his part; gives him a perfect understanding of the subject and does not burden him with unnecessary labor and expense.

The only difference between our method of teaching law by correspondence and the method employed in the class room of the resident school is that, instead of being quizzed by the instructor, or quiz master, the student, by use of our daily quiz lessons, test questions and examinations, quizzes himself. Instead of listening to oral lectures and answering oral questions, he has printed lectures to read and printed questions to answer. Our system of daily quiz lessons, test questions, practice work and examinations takes the

place of the oral work given in the class-room of the resident school. The student studies his lesson the same as if he were preparing for a class-room recitation, but, instead of going to the class-room to recite, he recites at home. After the student has mastered each daily lesson, he writes out his answers to the questions and sends his work to the school for examination, correction, criticism and grading.

Text Books Employed

ALL of the text-books used in this University are strictly *standard works* of the highest character. All text-books used in our Complete University Law Course are of the well known Horn-book Series of Law Text-Books. The books are all used in other leading resident law colleges and universities and highly endorsed and recommended by prominent educators, lawyers and judges throughout the country. They are not local in character, but suitable for students in any State. They are prescribed by the Board of Bar Examiners of the several States for the use of students preparing for the Bar Examination and for the practice of law. The student who wishes to become a lawyer would be only wasting his time and money by studying any but the *Prescribed, Standard, Unabridged Law Text-Books*. All of the text-books we use were written either by prominent university law school professors, or by famous recognized law book writers.

Manner of Conducting the Study

MANY states require law students to have followed a three years' course of reading before they can make application for examination for admission to the bar, while other states do not fix a time for preparation, but leave the qualification of the student to be determined by the board or committee conducting the examination. In order to meet the above demands this University has provided for a three years' course of study.

As soon as the student has been enrolled we send him the necessary books, lesson papers, lectures, etc., with full directions and instructions for reading and study, and the preparation of lessons and work to be sent to the school for examination, criticism and correction.

Memorizing is not required and is generally regarded as undesirable. It is quite likely to make one mentally narrow, for the inclination of one who has memorized is to limit himself when he has occasion to use what he has learned to just the definition learned. This practice is bound to make him narrow minded. Instead, we prefer to follow such method as will make the student broad in his mental work, and at the same time fix the principles of the law in his mind in such manner that he cannot possibly forget them.

We accomplish this result in the following manner. After the student has completed his reading of a topic and has answered the questions relating to that topic, the instructor mails him another

series of questions, so written that the student cannot find the exact answers to them in the text-book.

Generally they are ordinary business problems that would naturally arise in daily business transactions, and are so written that the student can answer them if he will apply what he has learned. Thus he is making a practical application of the rules of law he has covered. He may forget what he has read, but he will not forget the answer to the business problems he has solved, and in this way he retains the principles of law. It is an established fact that what the human mind reasons out by its own effort it generally retains.

This method is continued from the beginning to the end of the course, so that the student applies in a practical way everything that he reads. By this process the principles of the law are stored up in the student's mind and become a part of his mental endowment.

After the student has thoroughly covered the study of one branch of the law in the manner above explained, he is given an examination. He then takes up the study of each succeeding subject in the same manner. The student's standing or grade is based on the answers he gives to these final examination questions. All lesson papers are carefully examined, corrected and returned to the student.

Two things are necessary to make a person proficient in the practice of law. The first is to get the principles of law so fixed in his mind that he can make use of them at any time. This is done in the manner we have just described. The second is to train his mind to become analytical and logical. This is accomplished in much the same manner as one would learn a trade. If one went into a machine shop to learn to be a machinist, his hands would be awkward, he would be unable to make them do what he wanted them to do at first; but should he perform the acts over and over thousands of times, he would soon find that he could shut his eyes and his hands would automatically perform the operation.

And so with the mind of the student. He is given a text-book to read, every part of which has been prepared in a logical and analytical manner. Each subject is divided, subdivided and analyzed, and then each part is taken up in its natural order, which is logical. The student reads some portion of the text-book each day, and day after day until his mind becomes analytical and logical from practice. The result is he cannot handle a mental problem unless he treats in this manner.

It is an absolute impossibility for a student to go through this process of study and application of rules and principles as above laid down without acquiring a thorough and complete understanding of the law. No other university course in the country can give a student more. In fact they frequently do not give as much.

Reading Law in a Law Office

THUS far we have not considered another method of mastering the law that was very popular a few decades ago, that is, by reading law in a lawyer's office. This was one of the earliest methods, but we have a number of very distinguished examples of men who mastered the law thoroughly without even the advantages of a law office. One of them, Abraham Lincoln, everybody is familiar with. Another is a man who has become almost as distinguished in the legal profession as Lincoln was in the ranks of statesmen, viz.: John F. Dillon, of New York City. Both these men read law by themselves without any assistance from any teacher or instructor. What these men achieved without any help at all, you can certainly accomplish with all the aid given you by this University.

It is claimed by some that there are some marked advantages in reading law in a law office, but these are more imaginary than real, when we look into them closely. For instance, it is said one becomes familiar with practice. The student is usually given some copying, some papers to serve and file, told to run errands, etc. This does give him some little experience, but of a very unimportant character. It interrupts the continuity of his reading which seriously interferes with his progress, and it teaches him nothing in regard to practice that he would not learn in a short time by studying the practice part of our course.

Whatever he may learn, even if he could cover the entire field of practice of the attorney he is with, would be very small in proportion to the entire field of legal practice, for no one attorney ever covers more than an inconsiderable portion of it. While in our course the student is made familiar with the entire field of practice and he may then select that part which is best suited to his taste, qualifications and conditions.

As to the practical application of the rules of law he reads, he will get more experience in answering the questions given him in our practice course for that purpose relating to a single topic than he would get in a law office in a year.

It is also contended that the association with an active practitioner gives a young man a valuable experience. That might be true if the lawyer took the young man into his confidence and talked with him about his work, but the fact is he is usually so busy that he has little time to say more than "Good morning" to the student; and as for directing his reading, asking questions, explaining difficult passage, etc., that is merely a dream of "what might have been." The opportunity to master the law in a law office does not compare with that presented by this course. To expect a student in a law office to master the law is as absurd as expecting a person in an open boat on a stormy sea without a sail, rudder or compass, to make a successful voyage.

Complete University Law Course

THIS course, given by correspondence, covers a period of three years and leads to the Degree of LL.B. (Bachelor of Laws). This course covers the same ground as the leading resident Law Colleges and University Law Schools in the United States. It covers the entire field of American Law and Practice and includes our Practice Course, our Statutory Law Course, our Individual Review Course and a thorough and systematic study of all subjects upon which bar examinations are held in the several states. Students who, at the time they enroll, have decided in which state they intend to practice or do business, will receive instruction in the statutory law of their respective states at the time they are studying the general course. Students who have not decided this question at the time they are enrolled may take up this feature of the work at some future date without extra cost. The University reserves the right to modify the following Courses of Study and make such changes of text-books as it may deem most advantageous for the students.

FIRST YEAR

Elementary Law—This subject is simply an introduction to the study of law. It takes the student across the threshold, and gives him a general view of the treasures of learning which lie beyond. This subject furnishes the foundation upon which will be erected the superstructure of your legal education. The principal divisions of this subject are: Nature of law and the various systems; government and its functions; government in the United States; the unwritten law; equity and equitable jurisdiction; the written law authorities and their interpretations; classifications of the law; constitutional and administrative law; nature of crimes and criminal law; remedies; courts and their jurisdiction; procedure trial.—TEXT-BOOK, SMITH ON ELEMENTARY LAW, LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

Criminal Law and Procedure—Definition of crime; ground of punishment; classification of crimes; the mental element in crime; persons capable of committing crime, including murder, homicide, manslaughter, self-defense, etc.; offenses against property, the public health, morals, etc.; the public peace, the government and the laws of nations; arrest, preliminary examination; mode of accusation; pleading; trial and verdict; proceedings after verdict; habeas corpus.—TEXT-BOOK, CLARK ON CRIMINAL LAW (THIRD EDITION), LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

Persons and Domestic Relations—Marriage; right in property as affected by coverture; wife's equitable and statutory separate estates; ante-nuptial and post-nuptial settlements; separation and divorce; parent and child; guardian and ward; infants; persons non compos mentis; master and servant.—TEXT-BOOK, TIFFANY ON DOMESTIC RELATIONS (SECOND EDITION), LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

Contracts—Function, definition and classification of contracts; offer and acceptance; effect of illegality, mistake, fraud, negligence, duress, undue influence; the statute of frauds; form and consideration; capacity of parties; operation; assignability; interpretation; discharge, including all forms of contracts.—TEXT-BOOK, CLARK ON CONTRACTS (3RD EDITION), LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

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Torts—The nature of torts; trespass; fraud and deceit; slander and libel; assault and battery; false imprisonment; malicious prosecution, civil and criminal; nuisance; damage by animals; interference with social and business relations, including breach of duty, fair and unfair competition, strikes, boycotts, business combinations; negligence.—TEXT-BOOK, HALE ON TORTS, LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

Agency—Creation of the relation of principal and agent; appointment; liability of principal for agent's torts, contracts, crimes; duties and liabilities of agents; form of authority; ratification; termination.—TEXT-BOOK, TIFFANY ON AGENCY, LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

SECOND YEAR

Equity and Chancery Jurisprudence—Origin and history; general principles governing the exercise of equity jurisdiction; maxims of equity; equitable estoppel; satisfaction and performance; conversion and reconversion; accident; mistake; fraud; equitable property; implied trusts; powers, duties and liabilities of trustees; mortgages; equitable liens; assignments; specific performance; injunctions; partitions, dower and establishment of boundaries; reformation, cancellations, and cloud of title; ancillary remedies.—TEXT-BOOK, EATON ON EQUITY, LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

Common Law Pleading—Forms of actions, parties to actions, proceedings in an action; distinctive features of code reforms; the issue; materiality, certainty, singleness, directness and brevity in pleading; complaint; reply; demurrers; pleas; answers; replications; amendments.—TEXT-BOOK, SHIPMAN ON COMMON LAW PLEADING (SECOND EDITION), LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

Evidence—Nature, definition and principles of evidence; maxims; rules governing the production of testimony; relevancy of evidence; burden of proof; direct and circumstantial evidence; hearsay; proof; primary and secondary evidence; presumptions; admissions; confessions; competency of witnesses; impeachment of witnesses; practice in producing evidence.—TEXT-BOOK, McKELVEY ON EVIDENCE (SECOND EDITION), LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

Equity Pleading and Practice—Equity pleading in general; parties to actions; proceedings in an equitable suit; bills in equity; disclaimers; demurrers; pleas; answers; replications.—TEXT-BOOK, SHIPMAN ON EQUITY PLEADING AND PRACTICE, LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

Bills and Notes; Negotiable Instruments—Origin of negotiability; formal and essential requisites of bills and notes; acceptance of bills of exchange; indorsement; nature and liability of parties; transfer; defense as against purchase for value without notice; bona fide purchasers; presentment and notice of dishonor; checks; bank notes; drafts and the negotiable instrument law.—TEXT-BOOK, NORTON ON BILLS AND NOTES (FOURTH EDITION), LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

Real Property—The nature of real property; tenure and seisin; estates as to quantity; estates as to quality, mortgages; equitable estates; estates as to time of enjoyment; estates as to number of owners; incorporeal hereditaments; legal capacity to hold and convey realty; restrain on alienation; deeds, including their requisite and component parts; classification of titles.—TEXT-BOOK, BURDICK ON REAL PROPERTY, LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

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Wills and Administration—History of wills; form of wills; nuncupative, holographic, conditional wills; agreement to make wills and wills resulting from agreement; right and capacity to make wills; probate justification; principles of construction and interpretation; legacies; appointment and qualification of executors and administrators, their duties regarding the management of estates, distribution of assets, costs.—TEXT-BOOK, GARDNER ON WILLS (SECOND EDITION), LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

THIRD YEAR

Sales of Personal Property—Formation of the contract; effect of statute of frauds; effect of the contract in passing of the property; executory and executed sales; stoppage in transitu; failure of consideration; mistake; fraud; illegality; warranties, and remedies for breach of warranty; performance; right of unpaid seller against the goods; action for breach of contract.—TEXT-BOOK, TIFFANY ON SALES (SECOND EDITION), LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

Personal Property—General classification. Characteristics of personal property; choses in possession; choses in action; chattels real; chattels personal; heirlooms and emblements; fixtures; personal property in expectancy; joint and common owners; income, interest and usury; ships and vessels; money debts in general; debts secured by lies; debts in general; debts secured by pledge; collateral security; debts secured by mortgage; chattel mortgages; shares of stock; patents and copyrights; annuities, pensions and insurance policies.—LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

Bailments and Carriers—Definition and classification of bailments; innkeepers; carriers of goods, including live-stock and baggage; carriers of passengers, their rights and liabilities; contracts limiting liability; actions against carriers, including parties, evidence, damage.—TEXT-BOOK, DOBIE ON BAILMENTS AND CARRIERS, LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

Suretyship and Guaranty—Definition, parties, distinctions and classifications; formation of the contract; the statute of frauds; construction of the contract; rights and liabilities of co-sureties as to each other; parties to negotiable instruments occupying the relation of sureties; official bonds; judicial bonds; bail bonds and recognizance.—TEXT-BOOK, CHILDS ON SURETYSHIP AND GUARANTY, LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

Constitutional Law—Establishment and amendment of the constitution; constitution and interpretation of constitutions; departments of government; federal jurisdiction; the powers of congress; the power of taxation; right of eminent domain; municipal corporations; civil rights; political and civil rights; constitutional guarantees in criminal cases; laws impairing the obligation of contracts; retroactive laws.—TEXT-BOOK, BLACK ON CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (THIRD EDITION), LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

Corporations—Nature of a corporation; creation and citizenship of corporations; effect of irregular incorporation; relation between a corporation and its promoters; dissolution of corporations; membership in corporations; management of corporations; rights and remedies of creditors; foreign corporations; election of officers and board of directors.—TEXT-BOOK, CLARK ON CORPORATIONS (THIRD EDITION), LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

Partnerships and Unincorporated Associations—Definition and establishment of relation; kinds of partnerships and partners; articles of partner-

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ship; right and liabilities as to third persons; actions between partners; actions between partners and third persons; dissolution; limited partnerships; joint-stock companies.—TEXT-BOOK, GILMORE ON PARTNERSHIPS, LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

Legal Ethics—Rules and principles governing conduct of attorneys to each other, to their clients, and to the court.—CODE OF LEGAL ETHICS, adopted by the American Bar Association.—TEXT-BOOK, SHARSWOOD ON LEGAL ETHICS, LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

Brief Making—Law books and how to use them.

Oratory and Public Speaking—Lectures and exercises will be given on the above subjects treating of the essential elements and requisites necessary for the development of the student's latent powers to qualify him for public speaking.

Complete Commercial Law Course

THIS course is designed for business men who desire a thorough knowledge of the laws relating to every day business transactions as an asset in their daily occupation or business. The course extends over a period of one year ordinarily, but may be completed in less time. It covers the law of business for all the United States, with forms and directions for all business transactions and abstract of the laws of all the States and Territories on various topics of particular interest to business men.

The course is complete, and logically arranged throughout. In a few months, with a reasonable effort on your part, you can acquire through the study of this course on Commercial Law, what it would take you years to learn through your daily duties. The sooner you begin to study this course the sooner you will be equipped with the special training and legal knowledge necessary to qualify you to secure a good paying position or to step up to a higher position with greater responsibility and larger pay.

SYNOPSIS OF SUBJECTS

Contracts, Agency, Partnerships, Bills and Notes, Suretyship and Guaranty, Private Corporations, Public Corporations, Bailments and Carriers, Personal Property, Real Property, Sales, Mortgages, Wills, Abstracts of Title, Administration of Estates, Torts, Landlord and Tenants, Insurance, Bankruptcy, Banking, Trusts, Credits, Collections, Exemptions, Practice Work.

In connection with this course, also, we give, as a special feature of the course, practice work, which embraces the preparation of legal papers ordinarily used in business and commercial transactions, such as Contracts, Mortgages, Deeds, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Leases, Bills of Sale, Bills of Lading, Bonds, Papers Necessary for the Organization of Corporations, Assignment of Accounts, and Powers of Attorney.

Our Practice Course

ALL that the student has learned of the law during his entire course of study is of no great value to him unless he can make use of it in actual practice, hence we undertake to teach him thoroughly how to apply his knowledge to the practical affairs of life, and particularly to those cases which arise in his daily practice of law. In explaining how we do this, we will consider Our Practice Course under two heads: First, "Its Purpose"; second, "Its Scope."

ITS PURPOSE

The object of the practice work is to round out and complete the student's education and training. The special practice feature gives in addition to the theory, a thoroughgoing and systematic drill in practice, in which the student is taught how the rules and principles he has learned are made use of in a practical way in both office and court.

The great importance of a thorough practice course has long been recognized. In the early history of our Anglo-Saxon Common Law, the procedure or practice was by far the most essential part of a lawyer's education. The substantive law governing the litigant's rights and obligations, on the merits of the case, was a matter solely of reason and logic. The *modus operandi*, that is to say, the methods and routine of enforcing these rights, was extremely technical. The enforcement of rights, in both courts of law and equity, was essentially machine-like in their operation. The common law has been aptly likened to a game of chess. Unless the lawyer was intimately acquainted with all the rules of the game he could not hope to bring his case to a successful conclusion, no matter what the merits were. In this way meritorious claims were frequently defeated because the attorney failed to observe some technical rule of practice.

At frequent intervals parliament sought to make such changes as would remedy this, and even after the common law became a part of the law of the various States of the Union, the legislatures of nearly all of the states enacted measures designed to further simplify and mitigate the strict and sometimes reprehensible rules of practice. They have met with limited success, however, and the fact remains today, that a thorough training in practice is by far the most valuable asset with which a young lawyer can begin his professional career. Even modern statistics show that more cases are reversed by the higher courts for errors committed in points of practice than for any other cause. This is one of the reasons why all of the leading legal educators of the present day strongly advocate extensive practice courses; they contend that such a course is indispensable to the success of the active practitioner.

ITS SCOPE

Our practice course is arranged in three main divisions, viz.: Office work, court work (including pleading) and proceedings after trial and judgment rendered.

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Office Work: Instruction in this branch of practice consists of (1) The preparation of cases for trial, in which the student is taught how to arrange a case including the facts so as to properly present it for trial. (2) The drawing of the necessary pleadings and the determination of the appropriate form of action and the proper court in which to bring suit. (3) The drawing of wills, conveyancing, organizing corporations, drawing contracts, examination of titles, how to advise clients, that is to say, "client care-taking." This branch of the course includes instruction in the preparation of all kinds of legal papers and documents likely to engage the attention of an attorney.

Court Work: Instruction in court work includes, among other things, the manner of conducting a case from the filing of the suit to its determination by final judgment or decree, in courts of law and equity, including the filing of the first and all subsequent pleadings; the proper presentation of direct evidence to the court and jury; how to introduce documents in evidence; cross examination of witnesses; instruction to the jury; argument of the case; motion for new trial; motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict; motion in arrest of judgment; preparation of decrees in chancery; preparation and filing of appeal bonds; preparing bills of exception and certificates of evidence, and drawing indictments in criminal cases.

Proceedings After Judgment: In this division of the practice course the student is taught how to conduct a case after trial or hearing at nisi-prius (that is, in the trial court), through the various courts of reviewing jurisdiction. This includes taking an appeal and suing out writs of error; how to obtain a supersedeas, that is, how to stay proceedings in the case in the trial court pending the appeal; preparation of abstracts of the records of the trial court and of briefs and reply briefs; hearing of the case in the reviewing court, and argument thereof, orally or otherwise; decision by the reviewing court; execution and proceedings to satisfy the judgment.

The thorough mastery of this practice course with the drill in substantive law, previously given, will establish such a degree of confidence in the beginner that it will remove the embarrassment that a new practitioner feels when he undertakes the trial of his first case. To appreciate that fact one has only to analyze the cause of the embarrassment usually felt by the beginner. When he steps into the court room his imagination will conjure up a myriad of difficulties that may arise that he will not know how to overcome. He has no fear of the trouble that he is prepared to meet, it is that which he is not prepared for that gives him a chill. He is rather pleased for the opportunity to do that which he knows he can do, but what he does not know how to do is the ghost that haunts him. The only way to remove that ghost from the chambers of his mind is for him to know exactly what to do under any and all circumstances, and he can only accomplish that by knowing the law, both theory and practice.

Our Course in Statutory Law

ONE of the most vexatious problems that confronts a student when he has once decided to study law is to find a satisfactory method of learning the law of his particular state, or the state in which he wishes to practice or do business. It is a fact generally known that the laws of the various states differ, and sometimes quite widely. This comes from a variety of causes. While the laws of all of our states, except Louisiana, are based on the common law of England, yet they differ somewhat because some parts of the common law are not suited to their local condition and were not enforced by the courts in that respect. As local demands differed this rule varied. Besides, as various conditions developed in different states other rules were adopted to meet these conditions.

Again the states were not uniform as to the time when that law became applicable to the Colonies, some accepting the time of the first settlement at Jamestown in 1607 as the proper date, others the time of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Thus we see, from various causes, the different states have different laws, and how is a student to become acquainted with the law of the state in which he expects to practice?

If he wishes to become efficient in his work it is self-evident that he must know these rules so intimately that he can act instantly and without hesitation, when it becomes necessary to apply them. Hence this is one of the most important branches of legal knowledge, but how is he to acquire that knowledge? If he attends a resident school he is taught only the general laws of all the states and the laws of the state where the school is located. It is absolutely impossible for the school, no matter where located, to do otherwise. Say there are a hundred or five hundred students attending the school. It is a certainty that many of them are from various states, and if the school were to teach each of them the law of his particular state and did this for each student, as it of necessity would have to do if it did it for one, there would be little, if any time left for the regular course of study unless it was drawn out to an unconscionable length, and that too at the expense of the students. Who would be willing to attend school where time was taken to teach the law of forty-seven States, other than the one he lived in?

The variable rules are generally among those most used, for instance, the laws of negotiable instruments, statutes of frauds, the statute of limitation, lien laws, law of descent, the execution of wills, sales and incumbrances of personal property, rights of married women, causes for divorce, laws relating to corporations, limited partnerships and others.

None of the various correspondence schools, so far as we have been able to learn, have undertaken to meet this almost imperative demand. This University differs from all other schools in this

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respect. In its correspondence course, this University can and does teach each student just what the law is in his particular state, or the state in which he expects to practice or live, and does this without adding to the labor or expense of the student. If he has decided at the time he commences his course in which state he will practice or do business, then the work is carried on with the regular course, but if he has not determined that question at the time he commences his work, it will be given to him later when he has settled the question, or if he prefers he may take up this part of his study after he has completed the regular course.

We feel that in this, as in several other respects, we have succeeded in reaching a solution of a serious defect in legal educational methods which to the individual student cannot be over-estimated.

Post Graduate Course

STUDENTS, who have finished our Complete University Law Course and who desire to continue the study of law, may take a post graduate course arranged by the Faculty, covering a period of one year's study or its equivalent. The instruction is given in a manner similar to that employed in teaching the subjects in our Complete University Law Course.

Graduates of our Complete University Law Course who have received the LL.B. (Bachelor of Laws) Degree may enroll for a post graduate course, upon the satisfactory completion of which they would be entitled to receive a diploma conferring the Degree of LL.M. (Master of Laws). All candidates for the LL.M. Degree must have finished our Complete University Law Course or an equivalent course given by some other law school of recognized standing.

Elective Subjects

A knowledge of the following subjects is not usually required to pass the bar examination of the several states. For this reason, they do not form a part of the prescribed course. Should the student wish to specialize in some of these branches of the law, he may substitute one or more of these elective subjects for other subjects included in our Complete University Law Course:

Law of Damages, Conflict of Laws, Public Corporations, American Mining Law, Trusts and Monopolies, Medical Jurisprudence, Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure, Construction and Interpretation of Laws, International Law and American Diplomacy and Blackstone's Commentaries.

Special Consulting Service

IT IS our desire to impress every student of this University thoroughly with our sincere desire and intent to serve him to the fullest of our ability.

We want you to consult with us on all problems of your legal career. It does not matter whether your questions bear on the subject matter of our course of instruction or on actual legal problems which you are sure to encounter in the practice of your profession. We stand

ready to help you and to co-operate with you to the end that you may achieve brilliant success and reflect on this institution part of the credit for helping you to the top.

For this purpose, then, we offer you full consulting privileges on all questions which may arise, for which no charge of any kind will be made.

Requirements for Graduation

ALL students enrolled in our Extension Department for a law course and who are candidates for a degree must satisfactorily complete the equivalent of one year's work in this school and furnish certificates of having completed two years' work in an approved and recognized law school, or satisfactory proof of having pursued a systematic course of legal study under the tuition of a lawyer for at least two years. Practicing attorneys and those having a certificate of admission to the bar in any state, will be allowed credit for two years' law work and may register as candidates for degrees which will be awarded, according to the rules of the University, upon the completion of the equivalent of one year's work. A rating of 75 per cent upon each and every subject taught in the entire course must be attained. All candidates for a degree must be twenty-one years of age at the time the degree is conferred, and must be of good moral character.

Advanced Standing

PERSONS applying for admission to the second year of our Complete University Law Course, given by correspondence, must furnish certificates of one year's work completed in an approved and recognized law school, or satisfactory proof of having pursued a regular course of legal study under the tuition of a lawyer for at least one year. Persons applying for admission to the third year course must furnish satisfactory proof that they have pursued a systematic course of legal study for two years, either in an approved and recognized law school or under the tuition of a lawyer. Practicing attorneys and those having a certificate of admission to the bar in any state will be admitted to the third year course.

Resident University Law Course by Correspondence

THE correspondence course of this University is the same course that is given in the resident school. The same text-books are used. The combined text-book, lecture and case methods are employed, making the course as thorough and practical as a course can be made. The Faculty of the resident school is the Faculty of the Extension Law Department. Each instructor of the resident school does the examining, criticising, correcting and grading in the Extension Department on those subjects which are assigned to him. The lesson assignments, tests, examinations and practice work are the same. The correspondence student really takes our resident course.

Individual Review Course

WE OFFER to every student of this University the full advantages of our Review Course. This course is a complete and comprehensive review of the entire study of law. Each subject is reviewed carefully and each is carefully analyzed.

The course itself was planned and created to supply a generally recognized need. To graduates of other law schools who wanted to share in the advantages of this exclusive feature, we have always held this special course open at the regular price. Students enrolled for our Complete University Law Course receive these benefits without any extra charge.

The Review Course is accurate and complete in every respect. It has elicited hundreds of enthusiastic testimonials as to its completeness and thoroughness. The course covers all the subjects upon which the State bar examination is to be held, and is the most complete and up-to-date course that has ever been offered to the student preparing to take a State bar examination. The student reviewing for the State bar examination will deeply appreciate the great services rendered in producing such an accurate and efficient Review Course.

Entrance Requirements of the University

WE ARE frequently told by prospective students that they would not hesitate to take our course in the law if they only had the education necessary to undertake a profession. It is not the want of an education that deters such persons ordinarily. It is the want of a sufficient determination or will to overcome the obstacles in the way.

A college education, high school training or any other preparation to start with is undoubtedly a great help, but one who has not such advantages need not despair if he is willing to work. Such a man will always find this University ready and anxious to render any assistance within its power.

Time Required to Complete Full Course

AS WE have before explained, many of the states require applicants for admission to the bar to have read law three years before they can make application for examination. To meet this condition, and because it is necessary for the average student to read about that length of time to cover the work and become familiar with the law, we have arranged a three years' course of instruction; but this does not mean that the student must spend

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three years in the work unless the law of the State in which he wishes to be admitted requires it, or he so wishes.

If he undertakes the work well prepared by college training or otherwise, or if he has leisure time to read more than the amount assigned for each day's work, or if for any other reason he can go faster, he is at liberty to do so. In fact, many of our students have completed the course within less than two years.

In other words, the student can begin at any time and proceed as fast as he pleases, and he will receive the same attention and careful consideration as though he was the only student in the school. In states where three years' study is required for admission to the bar, the course is given in full covering a period of three years. In states where two years' study is required, the subjects first taken up are arranged to meet the requirements for admission to the bar in those states, and after two years' study the students will be able to pass the bar examination without difficulty. A student who is admitted to practice before completing the course may continue same until completed and receive his degree.

The Degrees We Give

THIS University is chartered by the State of Oklahoma as an Educational Institution. The University is authorized by its Charter and Laws of Oklahoma to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Laws, Master of Laws, Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and all other customary degrees upon its students graduating through correspondence instruction. The degrees conferred by this University do not contain the words "Correspondence School" or "Extension Department." They are the same in form and substance as the universally recognized degrees conferred by other leading resident Law Colleges and Universities of the United States. The degrees are lithographed on genuine sheepskin, size 17x22 inches, suitable for framing.

The first grade or rank a student may attain in the study of the law is that of Bachelor of Laws, indicated by the abbreviation LL.B. This degree or title of distinction denotes the completion of an academic course in the law with the standard of proficiency established by the University for conferring such degree.

The second grade or rank which may be reached by a student is that of Master of Laws, designated by the abbreviation of LL.M. This degree is usually conferred upon students who have received the degree of LL.B., and who have completed a post-graduate course in law in the University awarding the degree.

Following these degrees are those of Doctor of Laws, indicated by abbreviation J.D., and Doctor of the Civil Law, designated by the letters D.C.L. These degrees are conferred upon students who have attained the distinction required by the University giving the degree.

This University confers the degree LL.B. on students who pass a satisfactory examination at the end of each subject throughout the course and who also pass a general examination upon the completion

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of the entire course. These examinations will be given under such regulations as the University may require in order to maintain the present high standing of its degrees.

The degree LL.M. is conferred upon students who have received the degree of LL.B., and who have completed a post-graduate course according to the regulations of the University. The degree of LL.B. need not necessarily have been conferred by this University. It is sufficient if it has been conferred by a school requiring as high a degree of merit for such distinction.

We are frequently asked the question, "Would I be able to pass such an examination at the end of the course as would entitle me to the degree?" Yes, if you will study the course and do the work as we direct. We have tried to make it plain throughout this catalog that we have so arranged the work that a man of ordinary intelligence cannot do the work required in the course or go through the process laid out without mastering the science of law. Furthermore, when the student has completed the course, he will know to his own satisfaction that he has mastered it. He will not need an examination to convince him of that fact. He will be ready and fully prepared to take any examination necessary to secure a degree.

The Faculty

THE Faculty of this University is composed of eminent jurists and lawyers of Oklahoma who are either sitting as judges of the Higher Courts or actively engaged in the practice of law. The student who places himself under the instruction of such teachers and lecturers, with the best standard text-books as the basis of his course, can rest assured that he will receive the best legal education obtainable.

Our Aim

The University is not conducted for the purpose of making large profits and accumulating great wealth, *but with the aim of furnishing to the student the best courses of Law Instruction that can possibly be produced and to supply the same at the least possible expense to the student.* We aim to charge only enough for our courses to pay good salaries to the best available instructors and employes, and to defray the general running expenses of the University.

Our prices have been found sufficient to enable us to give to each and every student the best possible course of *Industrial Instruction*, including the *best standard law text-books*. We do not believe that any school can supply high grade instruction, including the *standard text-books*, for less than we charge. If the price is less the instruction and text-books must necessarily be of inferior character. "The best is the cheapest after all."

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COST OF COURSE

The cost of the course is reasonable. It is as low as it can be made and maintain the high standards of education and efficiency of the University. No school of equal standing offers a complete legal education for less. The cost could not be reduced without employing inferior books or teachers, or impairing the efficiency of the course.

BAR EXAMINATION GUARANTEE

We guarantee that should you take the Bar Examination of any State or Territory of the United States, after you have completed our Three Year University Law Course by correspondence, and fail to pass, we will give you, without further charge, such additional instruction in reviewing and restudying the Course as may be necessary to enable you to pass the Bar Examination of the State or Territory in which you desire to practice law.

STANDING OF THE UNIVERSITY

The University occupies a prominent position among the country's leading educational institutions. Its courses of study are second to none. Its facilities are adequate to meet the needs of an increasing body of students, drawn from almost every walk of life, who are successfully pursuing their studies under its supervision.

In its Extension Department, the educational work of the University is extended to many who cannot attend the resident school, and who otherwise would be deprived of the opportunity to secure an education. When they cannot come to the University, the University goes to them.

Choosing a Law School

WHEN a student has reached the conclusion that a course in the law offers him the best assurance of success and has determined to take such a course, he must then select the school or institution best equipped and qualified to give him the desired result, considering his situation and condition in life.

The selection of the *right* school is to you a *very important* matter. Investigate *thoroughly* and *do not* make a mistake.

How shall you judge a school? By comparing the various schools, their officers, faculty, methods, text-books, prices, etc. In choosing a school, you should ask the following questions and you should demand and absolutely require each school to give a direct, positive and satisfactory answer to each question. Do this and you will not make a mistake in your choice of a school.

The questions are: (1) Who are the Officers and Faculty of the school? (Most important.) (2) What method of instruction is employed? (important). (3) Are the Standard Law Text-Books used? (very important). (4) Is the object of the school educational or commercial? (very important). (5) What does the course cost? (important).

These five questions are most important in determining which

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school is the best equipped and qualified to give you the education and training that will guarantee your success. You are safe in rejecting any and all schools that do not answer all these questions, in their catalogs and literature, to your complete satisfaction.

In this catalog we believe you will find all your questions fully, truthfully and satisfactorily answered. There is nothing uncertain, indefinite, imaginary or fictitious about this University. It is a regularly organized, properly conducted, high-grade, recognized, resident, educational institution of standard methods and proven results.

The Oklahoma City University has one of the largest and most distinguished Law School Faculty of any Law School in the United States. The Faculty is composed of eminent Jurists and Lawyers, of Oklahoma, who are either sitting as Judges of the Higher Courts or actively engaged in the practice of law. They are eminently fitted for the work they have undertaken, as they are not only experienced teachers, but also experienced and successful Jurists and Lawyers. They know and teach both the theory and the practice of law.

Second. The method of instruction employed in this University is a combination of the text-book, lecture and case systems, making the course as thorough and practical as a course can be made. The lesson assignments, tests, examinations, practice work and text-books are the same. The correspondence student really takes our resident course.

Third. This University uses only Standard Law Text-Books. The books used are the well-known "Hornbook Series," which are used in all other leading resident universities throughout the country and recognized by all colleges and courts as authoritative. The student may purchase these books where he likes, or borrow or rent them. They were adopted by the school because they are unquestionably the best law text-books published. This University is the only resident school that gives its Complete Resident Law School Course by correspondence and uses only Standard Law Text-Books.

Fourth. The object of this University is educational, not merely commercial. The University is organized and conducted as an institution of learning—not as a merely commercial enterprise. We do not publish any books and charge only for services rendered. In this respect, we believe this University differs from all of the schools that teach by correspondence only.

In this school, you pay only for instruction, service and education—not for a set of cheaply prepared books.

Fifth. This University charges a reasonable tuition fee. The tuition fee is high enough to include the best Standard Law Text-Books, and the most thorough and practical course of instruction, and as low as it can be made without lowering the educational standard or impairing the efficiency of the course.

The school of your choice should be the school that has the best instructors and uses the best books. Many other things are important, but these two are absolutely imperative, no matter what other advantages a school may or may not offer. When you find a school that does not use Standard Law Text-Books you are safe in rejecting it forthwith for that reason. Likewise, if the Officers and Faculty of the school are not all men of the highest integrity and ability and

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all experienced and learned instructors, it is below the required educational standards and should be rejected for that reason.

It should be the school that endeavors to get in such close personal touch with each student as to know his needs, and then try to give him just the kind of assistance best calculated to help him.

It should be the school that so conducts its course as not to interfere with the time he needs to devote to his occupation.

It should be the school that has so arranged its instruction as not to burden him with unnecessary work or require him to devote any time to obsolete or impractical matters.

It should be the school that gives a course covering the whole field of law clearly, completely and comprehensively.

It should be the school that so conducts its instruction as not to confuse the student, but fix clearly in his mind the entire framework of the law.

It should be the school that gives him sufficient reading in case law to make him understand fully how the rules of law laid down in the text-books are applied by the courts.

It should be the school that instructs him how to make a practical application of every principle and phase of law.

It should be the school that gives him practical drills in the use of the law in every-day affairs of life.

It should be the school that teaches the practice of law thoroughly as well as its theory.

It should be the school that teaches the law of his own particular State as well as the general law of all the States.

And it should be the school that does all these things for the student with the least expenditure of time and money on his part.

This University is the school that presents just these features, and in addition it has given particular attention to the selection of an educational staff, each member of which, by past achievement and present high standing, had evidenced his fitness. In this connection we again call attention to our special feature, the Statutory Law Course, whereby each student is instructed in the law of the State in which he expects to practice or do business. These instructions are given and supervised by specialists in this particular feature. Just so with the practice part of the course, men have been selected who are particularly adapted by training and every-day experience to give the student practical instruction.

Opportunity Only Points the Way

OPPORTUNITY is merely a signboard along the pathway of life pointing the way to success.

"Chance never writ a legible book, never built a fair house; never drew a neat picture; never did any of these things, nor ever will." There is no such thing as chance. Things don't turn up in this world until somebody turns them up. The secret of success in life is for a man to be ready for his opportunity when it comes.

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The immortal Lincoln said: "I will study and get ready and maybe my chance will come." It did come, and Lincoln was ready for it. He was prepared to assume the duties and responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of the American People.

Great opportunities come to all, but many do not know they have met them; others are able to read the signboard pointing the way to success, but are not prepared, and consequently, have not the courage to begin the journey. Both these classes of people are doomed to scramble on through life with the great common herd of the inefficient. They can hope for little more than a mere existence, with an old age of regret and infirmity awaiting them at the end of their life's journey. Their excuse is: "I never had a chance; my parents were poor and unable to give me an education." Lincoln's parents were poor. They were not only unable to send him to school, but too poor to buy books for him to study at home. Nevertheless, this did not prevent him from getting an education. He borrowed the books and studied at home by the light of burning pine knots.

"Where there's a will there's a way."

If you possess the "I will," we will show you the way to success. It will not be necessary for you to read borrowed law books by the light of burning knots, as did Lincoln. You can have the best law books to study. In the comforts of your own home, during your spare time, you can read law. You do not need to go away to school. We will bring the University to you. What an opportunity is this! Compared with that of the poor boy of half a century ago, it is wonderful.

Think of it!

You cannot say: "I never had a chance to get an education—I never had an opportunity to make good." Many of our distinguished men of today were in less favorable circumstances than you when they commenced the study of law. Any one of them would have gladly welcomed the opportunity presented to you through this University. This University offers you a chance to get an education and an opportunity to make good.

Remember, it requires only the will, energy and industry to put yourself where you can realize the utmost in each talent that Nature and Nature's God gave you. If you fail to do this, you can blame no one but yourself—the opportunity has been yours.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." It is also the thief of opportunity.

If you study and get ready, as did Lincoln, you will be prepared for your opportunity when it comes.



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